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CZECHOSLOVAKIA SUSPENDS TRADE WITH YUGOSLAVIA

As of the end of January 1949, 17 countries had an adverse balance of trade with Czechoslovakia, seven of them much more so than Yugoslavia, while many of them have concluded far less extensive trade agreements with Czechoslovakia than Yugoslavia has done. The following table gives trade figures (millions of crowns):

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<u>Country</u>	<u>Adverse Balance</u>	<u>Total Reciprocal Trade</u>
Palestine	685.9	923.3
Austria	640.8	2,437.4
Poland	618.7	4,666.3
Germany, Western Zone	435.2	1,112.8
Holland	380.1	4,450
Australia	377	743.8
Italy	270	2,063
Yugoslavia	214.9	5,003.3

At the end of January 1949, Yugoslavia ranked third in the foreign trade of Czechoslovakia, immediately after the USSR and Great Britain. The Yugoslav adverse balance amounted to only 4.28 percent of the value of its total reciprocal trade with Czechoslovakia, while the western zone of Germany had an adverse balance of 39.5 percent of its reciprocal trade, and Palestine, from which Czechoslovakia imports oranges, had an adverse balance of 74.4 percent.

At the end of January 1949, Czechoslovakia had an adverse balance of trade with 12 other countries, in some cases far greater than that of Yugoslavia with Czechoslovakia. For example, Czechoslovakia had an adverse balance of trade of 509,900,000 crowns with Sweden, 2,457,900,000 crowns with Great Britain, 651,400,000 crowns with the US, 627,800,000 crowns with Egypt, 421,700,000 crowns with Canada, 350,700,000 crowns with Belgium, and 281,600,000 crowns with Rumania. These countries have not suspended trade relations with Czechoslovakia on that account.

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